

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

Claim 1 (Currently Amended): An aqueous dispersion of a block copolymer comprising a polyadduct or polycondensate (polymer I) and a polymer obtained by free-radical addition polymerization (polymer II), wherein

the polymer I is obtained by reaction of starting compounds in miniemulsion,  
wherein at least one of the starting compounds of polymer I is an initiator of free-radical addition polymerization, [[and]]

wherein the polymer II is prepared in the presence of said initiator, and  
wherein the miniemulsion has been prepared in the presence of a hydrophobic costabilizer and particle size of the starting compounds is adjusted prior to reaction.

Claim 2 (Previously Presented): The aqueous dispersion according to claim 1, wherein polymer I is a polyurethane and the starting compounds are isocyanates and isocyanate-reactive compounds.

Claim 3 (Previously Presented): The aqueous dispersion according to claim 2, wherein the initiator comprises at least one azo compound comprising at least one isocyanate group or at least one isocyanate-reactive group.

Claim 4 (Previously Presented): The aqueous dispersion according to claim 1, wherein the amount of the initiator as starting compound for polymer I is from 0.1 to 10 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of polymer II.

Claim 5 (Previously Presented): The aqueous dispersion of claim 1, wherein the amount of polymer I is from 5 to 95% by weight, based on the block copolymer.

Claim 6 (Currently Amended): The aqueous dispersion of claim 1, wherein the polyurethane as part of the block copolymer has been synthesized from

- a) polyisocyanates,
- b) polyols of which
  - b<sub>1</sub>) 10 to 100 mol%, based on the total amount of the polyols (b), have a molecular weight of from 500 to 5000 g/mol,
  - b<sub>2</sub>) 0 to 90 mol%, based on the total amount of the polyols (b), have a molecular weight of from 60 to 500 g/mol,
- c) monomers other than the monomers (a) and (b), comprising at least one isocyanate group or at least one group which is reactive toward isocyanate groups, and further comprising at least one hydrophilic group,
- d) [[,]] optionally, further compounds, other than the monomers (a) to (c), comprising at least 2 isocyanate-reactive groups, of which at least one group is a primary or secondary amino group or a mercapto group,
- e) optionally, monovalent compounds, other than the monomers (a) to (d), comprising a reactive group which is an alcoholic hydroxyl group, a primary or secondary amino group or an isocyanate group.

Claim 7 (Previously Presented): The aqueous dispersion of claim 1, wherein the polymer II has been synthesized from at least 40% by weight of principal monomers selected from the group consisting of C1 to C20 alkyl (meth)acrylates, vinyl esters of carboxylic acids comprising up to 20 carbon atoms, vinyl aromatics comprising up to 20 carbon atoms,

ethylenically unsaturated nitriles, vinyl halides, vinyl ethers of alcohols comprising 1 to 10 carbon atoms, aliphatic hydrocarbons comprising 2 to 8 carbon atoms and one or two double bonds, and mixtures of these monomers.

Claim 8 (Currently Amended): A process for preparing an aqueous dispersion of a block copolymer comprising a polyadduct or polycondensate (polymer I) and a polymer obtained by free-radical addition polymerization (polymer II) comprising reacting, in miniemulsion, starting compounds to form the polymer I, wherein one of the starting compounds of polymer I is an initiator of free-radical addition polymerization, and free radically addition polymerizing monomers to form the polymer II in the presence of said initiator, and

wherein the miniemulsion has been prepared in the presence of a hydrophobic costabilizer and particle size of the starting compounds is adjusted prior to reaction.

Claim 9 (Previously Presented): The process according to claim 8, wherein the miniemulsion is formed from the starting compounds of the polymer I and the monomers of the polymer II and the reaction of the starting compounds and free radical polymerization of monomers to form the block copolymer takes place in the miniemulsion.

Claim 10 (Previously Presented): The process according to claim 8, wherein the miniemulsion has a monomer droplet size of from 50 to 500 nm.

Claim 11 (Previously Presented): A method of making a coating composition, an adhesive, an impregnating composition, or a sealant comprising forming the coating

composition, the adhesive, the impregnating composition, or the sealant with the aqueous dispersion of claim 1.

Claim 12 (Previously Presented): The aqueous dispersion of a block copolymer of claim 1, wherein the aqueous dispersion of a block copolymer comprise a polyadduct.

Claim 13 (Previously Presented): The aqueous dispersion of a block copolymer of claim 1, wherein the aqueous dispersion of a block copolymer comprises a polycondensate.

Claim 14 (Previously Presented): The aqueous dispersion of claim 3, wherein the at least one azo compound comprises at least one isocyanate group.

Claim 15 (Currently Amended): The aqueous dispersion of claim 3, whrein wherein the at least one azo compound comprises at least one isocyanate-reactive group.

Claim 16 (Previously Presented): The aqueous dispersion of claim 6, comprising the further compounds d).

Claim 17 (Previously Presented): The aqueous dispersion of claim 6, comprising the monovalent compounds e).

Claim 18 (Currently Amended): The aqueous dispersion of claim 6, comprising the further compounds d) and the ~~monovalent~~ monovalent compounds e).

Claim 19 (Currently Amended): The process of claim 9, ~~wherein~~ wherein the miniemulsion has a monomer droplet size of from 50 to 500 nm.

Claim 20 (Previously Presented): A method of making a coating composition, an adhesive, an impregnating composition, or a sealant comprising forming the coating composition, the adhesive, the impregnating composition, or the sealant with the aqueous dispersion of claim 2.